

# Indiana State Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 18, 1845.

WE are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, at Drake's Hotel, on Monday evening next, at early candle light.

BROWNSTOWN, IND., Oct. 13, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—I have your prospectus for the fifth volume of the State Sentinel. You request some one in each town in the State to act as agent in procuring subscriptions for your paper. I believe you have no agent in this (Jackson) county. I am willing to exert what little influence I may possess with my fellow citizens in behalf of your paper. A club of twenty is in process of formation in this town and no doubt will be formed. Questions are frequently asked me to which I am not able to return answers, and which I propose to you. Are you willing that all subscribers, whose terms for which they have subscribed and paid, have or is about to expire, should be asked to pay for the club and receive the Sentinel according to the terms proposed? (1) Are you willing to send your paper, a part to one office and a part to another in those neighborhoods where it will require the union of the territory surrounding two post offices to make up a club? (2)

The people of this county have not as yet patronized the press to any considerable extent, but will do so when they have become initiated in the mysteries of taking newspapers. The new Democratic paper does not meet with much success in this portion of the State. Nobody writes or pays for its success but the whigs, and you know that the good book tells us that the prayer of the wicked prevaileth not. Let your course be onward, and it will be successful. Tear off the mask from the false and false bank in calculated detraction, and around the capital, seeking their own aggrandizement, and false democracy is measured by their interest. In olden times it was asked, "can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" with such good property it may be asked, "can any good come out of a bank?"

Yours, truly,  
E.

(1) Certainly.  
(2) Yes.

We are obliged to friend E. for the interest he manifests in our behalf; and will take this occasion to return our thanks to our many friends who have so nobly seconded our efforts, by obtaining us a large increase of subscribers. There is room for more subscribers, and every one received will urge us to renewed exertions.

## Mr. Merrill and J. P. Dunn.

We published last week, the compromise of their lawsuit by Messrs. Dunn and Merrill. On further inquiry we learn that the suit had been pending about eighteen months, that the Plaintiff made no effort to bring the cause to trial, that the Defendant relied on Pless of Justification alone, but that wearied out with the delay and having no longer any interest in maintaining the charge, was willing to end the matter by withdrawing it, rather than continue an unprofitable, polemic, contest. Mr. Dunn appears to have been easily satisfied when he does not insist on the correctness or untruth of the charge but merely that it shall be withdrawn or TAKEN BACK, though as to this, the Capital Letters are of his own manufacture. We learn from Mr. Merrill himself, that he still possesses Dunn's letter, in which Dunn wrote to him, "I admit I DID MISLEAD the State Board at the Nov. session in regard to this matter, and I DARE not from the best of motives. I know if ALL was known, it would make a great noise," &c.

After the publication of our last paper, we were informed by the Governor that the statement, incorporated in our reply to Amos Lane, to the effect that Mr. Senator Buell had used the threatening language attributed to him to the Governor, was an error—that Mr. B. had not made the threat spoken of to him. We stated how we obtained the information; but we may have been mistaken as to the particular point in relation to the Governor. It was nevertheless untrue to the Democratic members of the Legislature, that Mr. B.'s attitude was such as we stated it to be to others, if not to the Governor himself. So it will be seen that this error by no means exonerates Mr. Lane's relation and friend from the main burden of the charge. We make this explanation thus early, in order to if possible escape being bored by the reams of letters which we should no doubt otherwise receive from Mr. Lane, his precious sons, and all their first, second, third and fourth cousins.

Several respectable Whig papers have declared themselves in favor of the pursuance of an honest course, by the Whig party, in the next legislature, in relation to the election of a U. S. Senator. The Harrison Gazette, does not coincide with those views, and thinks it would be better for its party to make it a matter of bargain, to obtain the passage of laws favorable to Whiggery in other respects. This is an honest avowal in favor of dishonesty, to say the least, and the Editor should be promoted.

MARTIN SCHMALL publishes a card in the Evansville Courier, in which he says he intends "to investigate and expose the pretended disclosures," as he calls it, and which appeared in one of our late papers. Should he successfully do so, we shall give him a chance to be heard through our columns. Mean time, we shall wait patiently.

The Martinsville Journal announces a candidate for the office of enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives at the next session. That office was unfortunately abolished two years ago, and the candidate therefore will stand rather a poor chance for election.

MAINE ELECTION.—Anderson's majority for Governor will be 2,000. The Senate will stand 25 Democrats to 3 Whigs. As far as returned 59 Democrats and 37 Whigs are elected to the House; and a great majority of the 55 districts and towns yet to choose are Democratic.

BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION.—The Democrats have elected 17, the Whigs, 3, members of the Lower House of the City Councils. The Democrats have 9, the Whigs 1, in the Upper House.

ANTI-RENTERS.—John Van Steenburgh, a young man about 21 years old, has been found guilty, in Delaware county, N. Y., for the murder of undersheriff Steele. Others are to be tried as principals or accessories.

NO BANKS.—Louisiana and Texas will adopt the new constitution framed to prohibit the creation by State, corporation, company, or individuals, of any kind of bank whatever. Mississippi and Missouri are about holding State Conventions to frame new Constitutions, in which such a conservative principle will most likely be engrafted.

The Grand Jury of Washington county, Ohio, has indicted the Virginians who kidnapped three negro steers a short time ago, and a requisition has been made on the Governor of Virginia, who will probably refuse to surrender them.

A handsome drenched crowd of people we never saw since the days of Adam.—Indiana Palladium.

Perhaps you was in the Ark, then, in Noah's time.

Bishop Onderdonk of New York is to receive no further salary at present, but is to be paid \$60,000 arrears.

## The Stolen Letters.

We have received, from our friend Coleman, at New York, a copy of "Mackenzie's pamphlet," containing the stolen letters, and about which the Whig papers are just now making so much fuss. It consists of the N. Y. News observes, "mainly of personal history, and gossip relating to a large number of individuals more or less connected with the politics of the last thirty years; a narrative of some events known to be true, commingled with much of partial statement and positive falsehood, of unfounded surmises and calumnious inventions. As a whole, it is a tissue of malignity and mendacity, utterly unworthy of credit or contradiction, as all of it which depends upon the unsupported veracity of its author, has been pronounced to be by the unanimous sentiment of the community."

"The letters, by which this mass of fabrications is designed to be supported, when separated from the lies and libels in which they are set—even with the numerous suppressions of passages, and, perhaps, interpolations, and with all the embellishments of italics and capital letters, amount to us, to very little. We have carefully read those of a few among the most prominent of the sixty persons from whom letters are published; and find in them nothing which their authors need to regret. There are nineteen from ex-President VAN BUREN; and they present him very favorably. In an intercourse familiar and confidential to the degree, and in which the most trifling and by matters are stated with the unreserve of a freest conversation, they exhibit no intrigue, or craft, or duplicity, but the greatest sincerity and directness—a high and ever present self-respect, and a manly and independent bearing. There are seven letters from Secretary MARCY, which, sensible, amiable, and marked by the pleasant vein of humor which belongs to that gentleman, win upon the reader. There is one from Gov. WRIGHT, and two from Mr. FLAGG; which even Mackenzie's genius for detraction seems to have abandoned as incapable of perversion, and has left undisturbed by the stinging capitals which give a certain topographical effect to harmless passages in other letters. There are thirty-four from Mr. B. Butler; in only two of these is there a written twenty-six years ago, when that gentleman was for a short time connected with the Washington and Warren Bank—has the malignant ingenuity which has fabricated this volume of calumnies been able to find materials for invidious criticism; and in these only by suppressing others, which explain them—by garbling passages of those which are given, and by totally misrepresenting the occurrences to which they relate to readers who have no knowledge of the truth or means of correcting the falsehood."

The Hartford Times notices the subject as follows: "The letters are the free, friendly and unreserved communications of friends, covering a period of twenty years, which were locked up, and to procure which, locks were broken, and confidence disregarded. Among others, Mackenzie boasts that he found love-letters; letters on business of the most private character; and such as were of a political nature, or from political men, he hastened to publish."

The concentrated hatred of the miscreant seems most violent against Benjamin F. Butler, who, something over a quarter of a century ago, he being at that time a young man of twenty-two or three, was for about a year president of the Washington and Warren Bank. It was a country institution, very much weakened, and, as was the custom of those days, was annoyed by frequent runs from the city banks. Mr. Butler appears to have sustained himself very well, at a period when banks and banking were less understood than at present. He writes freely, and without reserve, to a man of his own age, who had studied with him, and been for three years one of his clerks.

Mr. Hoyt, who was the recipient of these letters, and who was guilty of neglect in leaving his papers where fellows like Mackenzie could be tempted to plunder them, failed as a merchant soon after the last war. He immediately commenced the study of the law in the office of Messrs. Van Buren and Butler—as an assiduous student, attentive and laborious. His deportment and good conduct was such as to obtain the confidence of his early life—a disposition to speculate, it seems by these letters—led him, like others, to embark in stocks, Georgia gold mines, &c.

John Van Buren, the son of the President, who for several years, on coming age, pursued a wild career of speculation, was a free and honest man. It was in the period of bloated and unwholesome speculation, that John came upon the stage. The speculators were of course glad to involve him. He was enticed into stock transactions, and village-lot speculations, until he found himself overwhelmed. Those who had lured him on—some of them, undoubtedly, in the hope of corresponding father—at length demanded payment. He applied, as was expected; but instead of getting advances, he was advised of his course and its consequences, and that his best step would be to close forever this career, with assurances that, in such case, he should be extricated. He adopted it; surrendered to his creditors all his property, and advanced from his father several thousand dollars, which he gave over to them, and became square with the world. Faithful to his promise, he abandoned speculation and took to his books; became a laborious student; acquired much reputation in his profession; became a man of business, and was a few months since elected attorney general of the State of New York.

The article which we have just read, the wild, speculating letters of John Van Buren, when comparatively a boy, and which should have been destroyed when received, and published them. For what good or honorable purpose? They are the careless, reckless letters of a thoughtless youth, and not of the mature and thinking man.

Of all the letters of Mr. Van Buren to his old student, published—all which they suppose could make difficulty between him and any other person. These letters, written without care or thought that he should ever see them again, only elevate the character of that eminent man. They do credit to his head and heart. We do not remember to have seen any other letters copied into the columns of our gossiping and scandal-mongering editors. They preferred gathering up and gloating over the hasty scrawls of a thoughtless youth; and those who have indulged in it, would not hesitate to commit any other crime, if they could escape detection, provided they thought they could injure any one from whom they differ. So soon as morbid curiosity is satisfied, reflection comes; and the man whom the Whigs have slandered beyond any other (unless it be Mr. Jefferson and Gen. Jackson), the wise, sagacious statesman, excellent man, and good patriot, Martin Van Buren, will be more esteemed, respected, and regarded than his thievish and their criminal efforts to injure him.

As for Mackenzie, he is too despicable for comment; and his associate scoundrels, who keep out of sight, are no better than himself. It is not surprising that they try to save their characters, by secreting their names.

An intelligent gentleman engaged for nearly thirty years in cutting timber in Demerara, and who has made extensive observations upon trees, says that the moon's influence on trees is very great; so observable is this, that if a tree be cut down at the full of the moon, it will immediately split, as if torn asunder by the influence of great external force. Trees are also attacked much sooner by the rot than if allowed to remain to another period of the moon's age. Those intended, therefore, to be applied to durable purposes are cut only during the first and last quarters of the moon; for the sap rises to the top of the trees at full moon, and falls in proportion to the moon's decrease.

These are facts long known to the farmers of Hooisierland.

The Sandwich Islands are twelve in number, of which the chief are Hawaii, Oahu, and Kauai. They were discovered by Capt. Cook, about the latter end of the eighteenth century, and contain the remains of that distinguished navigator, whose precious life was sacrificed to the fury and treachery of the natives.

The melancholy fact in reference to the Sandwich Islands is that the native population are diminishing in a fearful ratio—in the same proportion that civilization is advancing. The proportion of deaths to births has of late years been estimated at eight to one. Mr. Whitney, who attended the Exploring Expedition makes it as three to one according to Wilkes' statement. Here is one sad evidence which has been long feared, that the more the civilization among savage tribes has been a march to annihilation.

## Maryland Election.

The Baltimore table of the popular vote in the several districts:

District	Democrat	Whig	Native
1st District	3368	3684	
2d District	6789	6103	
3d District	5924	5030	
4th District	5804	4992	1147
5th District	3837	3768	
6th District	3579	3735	
Total	29,339	27,271	1,147

THE LEGISLATURE.—The following is the result of the election for members of the House of Delegates, by which it will be seen that there is a majority of four for the Whigs, with their majority in the Senate, will make nearly twenty on joint ballot.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.			
	1845.	1844.	
	W. D.	W. D.	
Baltimore city	0 5	0 5	
Baltimore county	0 5	0 5	
Montgomery	3 1	4 0	
Frederick	0 5	2 3	
Washington	2 3	5 0	
Alleghany	0 4	0 4	
Carroll	4 0	4 0	
Cecil	0 4	0 4	
Kent	3 0	3 0	
Hartford	0 4	4 0	
Queen Anne's	3 0	3 0	
Charles	3 0	3 0	
Calvert	1 2	3 0	
Prince George's	4 0	4 0	
Talbot	2 3	5 0	
Anne Arundel	2 3	5 0	
St. Mary's	3 0	3 0	
Caroline	3 0	3 0	
Dorchester	4 0	4 0	
Somerset	4 0	4 0	
Worcester	4 0	4 0	
Total	43 39	61 21	

## Truth from a Whig.

Speaking of the election of a U. S. Senator, the Bloomington Herald of Oct. 11, says:

"No party can encourage factions in the ranks of its political opponents, without inciting like factions in its own. To day a democrat, not the choice of his party, is elected to office by the aid of whig votes, and the next day, when the whigs have power, find some political faction of pushing itself forward, encouraged thus to act, from the hope that the democrats to avenge themselves, will elect him because he is not the choice of his party. Thus it is that neither party can elect the most acceptable to it, and men of inferior ability are elevated to office. Nor does this policy, as has been the result in the elevation to power of moderate men, whose course will be to restrain party excess, for as the Indiana State Journal has truly observed, 'they become the more ultra in order to propitiate the wrath of their political friends.' But another evil consequence also results. When the best talent of a party—men who combat for principle—find they are pushed aside, and others elevated to office, whose selfishness led them to thwart the will of their party, who are of inferior ability—they withdraw themselves from politics. Thus the affairs of Government falling into the hands of corrupt, intriguing and selfish men, are mismanaged; and by that mismanagement odium is brought upon the whole party."

## U. S. Senator.

The selection of an individual to fill the important station of United States Senator from Indiana, rendered vacant by the expiration of Albert S. White's term, seems to occupy no inconsiderable share of the attention of the Democratic press throughout the State. Every section of the State has its candidate, and every candidate his supporters. Some are advocating the claims of their favorites almost solely on local grounds—because he lives in the North, or in the South, the East, or the West. Others again, speak of the talents and capacity as the first recommendation to the office. The latter, we think will be the ground on which our representatives at Indianapolis will ultimately make the selection. And it ought to be. The people of our own State—the people of the Union, who have bid Indiana such a hearty welcome into the Democratic ranks—expect to see in the office of Senator filled by one of her most gifted sons, one of her giants in intellect. While we have the opportunity, it is our duty to fill the office with one who will do honor to the State, who will reconcile all sectional preferences, and who will be fully able to cope with the most talented in the Senate Chamber.

We have every confidence that our Representatives will make a proper selection, when the time arrives. To their hands the people have committed the task, which we trust they will execute free from the dictation or intrigue of designing men.

The discussion at present going on relative to the claims of the different candidates, will be productive of much good. It will tend to harmonize and concentrate public sentiment before the Legislature meets, and enable the members to see their way clearly before casting their votes freight with such important results.—*New Harmony Statesman*, Sept. 20.

## 'Native' Views from a Whig.

Nativism says the Ohio Statesman, is nothing but Whiggism run to seed. Some Whigs despise 'nativism,' others love it, cherish it, and do all they can to advance its principles—it is a question of time, merely, as to the triumph of this latter portion of the Whigs; and it will be well for voters of foreign birth to consider whether they can consistently have any connection with a party which affords any countenance to the narrow and exclusive spirit of 'nativism,' which aims to reduce them to a condition of political servitude.

A late number of the New York Express, a well known and thorough-going Whig paper, says: "Again, we argue, that a Negro, bond or free, native to the soil, attached to the soil, trained to the country, and of the country, is better qualified to exercise with discretion the right of suffrage, than a person from the Scheldt or the Rhine, or from the huts, hovels or bogs of Ireland."

And again: "Sambo and Scipio of South Carolina, better understand the value of a vote than Pat O'Mulligan, fresh from Tipperary, or Hans der Thunderbludgeon, just from the fields of Mythen on the Scheldt. We contend then, that where the door of suffrage is thrown wide open, Africa has equal rights, as well as Europe, and that is all."

The Native American, the first paper published in Philadelphia to advocate Nativism, has expired for want of patronage. We hope that every other paper of the kind will soon meet a similar fate.

H. C. WRIGHT, a native American, is abusing his country through the columns of the Glasgow Argus. In a communication in that sheet for August 29, he rails against the fame of Washington; and we suppose a portion of the Scotch English public reads with avidity such language as this toward one whose memory has been held in almost universal reverence:—

"Washington lived and died a slaveholder! This one black spot upon his name, like the plague spot upon the human body, will spread as the nature of the crime of slaveholding is understood, until it pollutes and deforms all that seemed fair and honorable in his character. He will stand upon history as a slaveholder, and this, like the crime of a convicted felon, will be all of his character which the purified vision of mankind will be able to see."

Here is what the New York Courier and Enquirer, one of the leading whig papers of that State, said about the present tariff, just after it became a law:—

"Our tariff is too high for the best interests of the country—higher, far higher than Mr. Clay approves; and beyond all question, public opinion will compel its modification."

The appearance of the secret correspondence, under the auspices of that "patriotic" citizen W. Lyon Mackenzie, is about to be followed by a really important work, entitled "The Suppressed History of the Administration of John Adams, from 1791 to 1801," now in the hands of Messrs. Walker & Gillis, of New York. This book appeared during the life time of Aaron Burr, and about one thousand copies published all of which, (so runs the story,) except a single copy, were by him suppressed.

## An Indian Story.

The Choctaws have elected one of their Chiefs as a Representative in Congress. His name is Pichilyn. He is said to be a man of intellect and of commanding influence among his people.

The election of a territorial Representative by the Choctaws is regarded as a step towards the organization of an independent government among the Choctaws and the neighboring tribes, with a view to ultimate admission into the Union.

The accomplishment of this design would work an important change in our Indian policy, and would tend to bring about a new sort of relation between our Government and the red men of the West. The Choctaws are among the most civilized of the Indian tribes they have, to some considerable extent, made themselves familiar with agricultural pursuits and with habits of a settled mode of life. The want of these habits has hitherto been the great obstacle in the way of bringing the Indian tribes into friendly associations with us. The general feeling of the American people has always been well disposed towards the admission of the Indians to all the privileges of our government and institutions; but the traditions and habits of their forefathers, and their attachment to hunting in preference to any occupation of regular industry, have had too strong a hold upon these children of the forest. No attempts to civilize them have yet had any complete success. The present movement, however, coming from the Indians themselves, seems to promise well. A Representative of the aboriginal race sitting in the Great Council of the white man, a brother amongst brethren, will constitute a living bond of consociation to draw both races into friendly consociation. And who, of all that shall assemble in the capitol, will have a better right to sit there than the son of the soil?

The territory which Pichilyn will represent in Congress is said to contain some eighty thousand Indian warriors. They consist of many tribes and fragments of tribes, most of them having once dwelt on this side of the Mississippi. The lands which they now hold are guaranteed to them by the Government of the United States in consideration of the surrender by them of lands which they claimed in the States. As a measure of policy nothing would be more advisable than a friendly union with these tribes. The frontier would need no bayonets nor armed regulars as a defence against Indian aggressions if the policy were once found to be practicable of fraternizing the tribes as the settlements of white men advanced towards them. The Army Argus, referring to this subject, strongly urges the policy. "It seems to us," says that journal, "that the admission of the Indian State into our Union, with a full community of privileges to them, as much as to the white citizens of our country, would tend to make them fast friends, not from fear of our army, but from love and respect for their white brethren of the United States. It strikes us as a moderate man, whose course will be to restrain party excess, for as the Indiana State Journal has truly observed, 'they become the more ultra in order to propitiate the wrath of their political friends.' But another evil consequence also results. When the best talent of a party—men who combat for principle—find they are pushed aside, and others elevated to office, whose selfishness led them to thwart the will of their party, who are of inferior ability—they withdraw themselves from politics. Thus the affairs of Government falling into the hands of corrupt, intriguing and selfish men, are mismanaged; and by that mismanagement odium is brought upon the whole party."

## Gen. Jackson's Will.

In Gen. Jackson's will, the following significant passages occur. They cannot be printed too often:

"I bequeath to my well beloved nephew, Andrew J. Donelson, &c., the elegant sword presented to me by the State of Tennessee, with this injunction: that he fail not to use it when necessary in the support and protection of our glorious Union, and the protection of the Constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they ever be assailed by foreign enemies or domestic traitors." This bequest is made as a memento of my high regard, affection and esteem for him as a high-minded, honest and honorable man.

"To my grand-nephew, Andrew Jackson Coffee, I bequeath the elegant sword presented to me by the Rifle Company of New Orleans, commanded by Capt. Beal, as a memento of my regard, and to bring to his mind the gallant services of his deceased father, Gen. John Coffee, in the late Indian and British war, under my command and his gallant conduct in the defence of New Orleans in 1814 and 1815, with this injunction: that he wield it in protection of the rights secured to the American citizen under our glorious Constitution, against all invaders whether foreign or domestic traitors."

"I bequeath to my beloved grandson, Andrew Jackson—son of A. Jackson, Jr. and Sarah, his wife—the sword presented to me by the citizens of Philadelphia, with this injunction: that he will always use it in defence of the Constitution and our glorious Union and for the perpetuation of our republican system, remembering the motto, 'I draw me not without occasion, and I draw me not without honor.'"

"The pistol of Gen. Lafayette, presented by him to Gen. George Washington, and by Col. William Robinson presented to me, I bequeath to George Washington Lafayette, as a memento of the illustrious personages through whose hands they have passed, his father, and the Father of his Country."

"The gold box presented to me by the Corporation of the City of New York—the large silver vase presented to me by the Ladies of Charleston, South Carolina, my native State—with the large picture representing the unfurling of the American Banner, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina, when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate—I leave in trust to my son, A. Jackson, Jr., with the directions that should our happy country ever be assailed by foreign enemies, or domestic traitors, he will at the close of the war or end of the conflict, present each of said articles of inestimable value to that patriot residing in the city or State from whence they were severally presented, who shall be adjudged by his countrymen or the ladies to have been the most valiant in defence of his country and his country's rights."

EDITORIAL LIGHTS AND SHADOW.—Forney, in his valdacity, in retiring from the Lancaster Journal, says:

"There is probably no situation in life, which is a more varied scene of care and pleasure, than that of the editor of a public print. He is a target for many a poisoned arrow—he is the object, and often the victim of many an unmanly spite—he is often coldly and ungraciously treated by those he has served, (though the last has not been my case,) yet, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the position is a noble one, and he himself and his newspaper, a degree of affection—a feeling of kindred—a silent confidence—that bind him closely to its fortunes, and awaken in him an indescribable interest in its welfare. Such, at least, is my experience of editorial life. Although there are few who have seen harder struggles, or have often experienced the bitter disappointments which attend it, there is something in the long intercourse between myself and this paper—something in the fact, that for nearly nine years, I have been holding converse with its readers—that brightens the memory of the past, and obliterates all other and unpleasant recollections."

CUBA.—Should Cuba ever pass from the hands of Spain and not be erected into an independent Republic, says the Detroit Free Press, it must belong to the United States. England has her eye upon that fair island, as she had upon Texas, and has made efforts to purchase it. To that proud nation, or to France, Cuba can never belong, but at the expense of a long war, and an immense sacrifice of blood and treasure. To the United States it naturally belongs, and we go strongly for its purchase.

The territory of Oregon contains 360,000 square miles, which is extent enough to form seven States as large as New York. It extends 300 miles along the Rocky Mountains on the east, 300 miles along the Snowy Mountains on the south, 700 miles along the Pacific Ocean, and 240 miles along the possessions of Russia and England on the north. Some of the islands on the coast of the Pacific are very large.

The New York Express says, "the news from Maryland, as was to be expected, is disastrous" to the Whigs. This reminds us of the fellow, who, on being asked how much his pig weighed, replied "I did not weigh so much as I expected he would, and I always thought he wouldn't."

## Twenty-ninth Congress.

The political construction of the 29th Congress, which meets at Washington on the 1st Monday in December next, is now ascertained, almost to a unit. The Senate at present comprises 24 Whigs and 25 Democrats, not including Senator Woodbury of New Hampshire, who will no doubt resign, if he has not done so already, having been appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. The vacancy will however be filled with a Democrat, as will also the vacancies in Virginia, Indiana, Mississippi and Tennessee; both branches of the Legislature in each of those States being Democratic. The full Senate will therefore comprise 24 Whigs and 30 Democrats. Democratic majority 6.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The States are arranged in the order in which the elections were held.

	29th CONGRESS.	28th CONGRESS.
	W. N. D.	W. N. D.
Louisiana,†	1 2	3 3
Illinois,	1 6	1 6
Missouri,	1 5	3 5
Vermont,	3 1	3 1
Maine,	6 2	5 5
Georgia,†	4 4	8 8
Pennsylvania,	10 2	12 12
Ohio,	8 3	9 12
S. Carolina,	1 7	7 7
Arkansas,	1 3	1 3
New York,	9 4	21 10
New Jersey,	1 1	1 4
Michigan,	3 3	1 3
Massachusetts,†	9 8	1 1
Delaware,	1 1	1 1
Rhode Island,	2 1	1 1
N. Hampshire,	1 3	3 12
Virginia,	1 4	3 12
Connecticut,	2 8	2 8
Indiana,	2 8	2 8
Kentucky,	7 3	5 5
Tennessee,	5 6	5 6
N. Carolina,	3 6	4 5
Alabama,	1 6	1 6
Maryland,	2 4	6 6
Total	75 6 132	74 142

†One vacancy.  
‡Elected this year, for the first time, by single districts.

Showing a Whig gain of four members, and a Democratic loss of ten, compared with the old Congress when elected. Sundry changes were subsequently made, mostly in favor of the Whigs. There remain to be elected 8 members, viz. four from Mississippi, one from Florida, and one (to fill vacancies) from each of the States of Louisiana, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. There is no doubt of the election of 4 Democrats from Mississippi, (as the choice is by general ticket,) 1 in Louisiana, and one in Florida. If the vacancies in New Hampshire and Massachusetts are filled at all, they will be filled with Democrats. Leaving these two places out of the account, the House will be divided politically as follows:

Democrats,	138
Whigs,	78
Natives,	7
Total	223

Democratic majority over Whigs, 60; do. over Whigs and Natives, 54. On joint ballot, over the Whigs, 66; over a opposition, 69.

Of the members of the last House who voted against Gen. McKay's bill to reduce the tariff of 1842, forty-five have been re-elected; and of those who voted for it, 57. Majority for reduction re-elected, 12.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

## The Bubble of 1837-1838.

The present generation will long remember the hotbed speculations of 1837 and '38. A spirit adverse to making money in the usual modes, was rife throughout the land. In Cincinnati we escaped the bubble and its explosion in a great measure. *Milwaukee and Jeffersonville* may be said to have been safety valves to us in this respect.

It was a common occurrence of that period for a man who had made fortunate investments, though owning but a few hundreds the day before, to be considered worth as many hundreds of thousands the day after. Like all mania of the sort, the decline of these brilliant prospects was generally as rapid as their rise. One or two individuals who understood the subject better, and did not suffer their judgements to be carried away into the impracticable or uncertain future, managed, however, to make lay while the sun shone, and to make it to some purpose. Let me narrate a case of the kind.

Isaac C. Elston, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, entered the section of land on which Michigan City has since been laid off and built. The land, of course, cost him comparatively little. He then went on to New York, where he laid it off as a town plot; had it lithographed and advertised for sale. There was no deception in the case. This was the only plot on the Lake which Indiana could ever have, and of course all the power and patronage the State could direct to that quarter, it was sure to acquire. The residue of the narrative I will give in Mr. E.'s own words, premising that having understood he had laid out a town there, which he yet had on hand, I was advising him to sell while he had a chance left, for I could assure him, I saw that building 'tadpoles in the wilderness had their day, and now or never was his time. He listened very patiently, but with the air of a man that does not need advice, and then told me as follows:

"I went on to New York, as you know, and hardly got quarters in the City Hotel there, till the speculators were all around me. They had seen the lithographs and were keen to buy, but most of them wanted to buy on credit, or at best, pay a fifth down. I told them this did not suit me, for if there was money to be made by waiting for it, I could afford to wait as well as any others. Finally, two or three Bank Directors proposed to me to give four hundred thousand dollars for my city, one